WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1854.

LET US HAVE LIGHT.

We have heretofore avowed our opposition to any effort to keep alive agitation with a view to any such impracticable and useless result as the repeal of the Nebraska act; but we confess we are at a loss to conceive what there is in the annexed resolution of the New York Whig Convention to draw down on it such vehement denunciation on the part of some Southern Whig journals. Read the resolution and give us its point :

"Resolved, That against the principles involved is the Nebraska bill, in their application either to territory now belonging to the Union or hereafter to be acquired, the Whigs of New York will struggle with equal resolution and confidence that they cannot receive the sauction of the American people; and in this struggle we uvite the co-operation, on terms of equality and fraternity, of all sincere and earnest champions of free labor and free

In this resolution the Whigs of New York pledge themselves to struggle against the "principles involved in the Nebraska bill." Now, what are these principles? According to the interpretation of Northern Democrats there is but one principle in the bill, viz: "Popular Sovereignty," as explained by them, or "Sunattar Sovereignty," as denounced by both Whigs and Democrats of the South since 1848, when it was proclaimed by Gen. Cass in his Nicholson letter. That this "great principle," about which the official paper and its adjuncts talk so fluently, is far from being palatable to the Southern Demogracy, cannot be denied by any one who is familiar with the almost universal denunciation of the doctrine in that quarter. The Democracy there are not to be misled by the honied phrase of "popular sovereignty," particularly since it is the to overthrow the party, it rather prematurely uniboast of the presses and politicians in the North and West that the measure is practically adverse to the spread of slavery. The metropolitan organ has played so strongly upon what it fancied to be a popular key that it has provoked the Richmond Enquirer to the following indignant repudiation and emphatic warning:

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER OF OCTOBER 3. Squatter Sovereignty .- A New Plank in the Platform. The indiscreet real with which the Washington Union is laboring to incorporate the Cass dogma of Squatter Sovereignty into the creed of the Democratic party excites universal regret among the Democracy of the South. For ourselves, we enter an earnest protest against any sud mischievous innovation.

In 1848, when Gen. Cass promulgated this doctrine of equatter sovereignty in timid and ambiguous phraselogy, the Democratic party in the South rejected the principle with unanimous and indignant protest. They even went so far as to dispute its paternity, and to maintain, with much show of reason, that Gen. Cass did not entertain any such heresy. His words were susceptible of a double meaning, and, unwilling to impugn either his sense or his soundness, we gave him the benefit of a charitable interpretation. In truth, we could not believe that a seman in whom we reposed implicit trust was really the victim of so absurd a delusion. The Democracy of the South will never forget with what a rude shock they were awakened from their stupid confidence. The election over, Gen. Cass favored the country with a commen tary on the obscure text of his Nicholson letter, and, with an emphasis and frankness of explanation which we shudder to recollect, actually disputed the sanity of any man who could not see Squatter Sovereignty in his oracular epistle. For all our nice distinction and laborious expotion we got the reward of contempt for our stupidity.

If Gen. Cass had honestly avowed his meaning before the election, we doubt if he would have received the vote of single State in the South, so UNIVERSAL WAS THE REPUDIA-TION of his squatter sovereignty dogma by the State RIGHTS DEMOCRACY. Time and reflection have but confirmed its MISCHIEVOUS TENDENCY; and yet the Washington Union proposes to interpolate it into the platform of the party. Names do not alter the nature of things, and the heresy is still the same, and not the less monstrous, although we give it the advantage of an attractive label. The principle that the Territories have the right - to determine the character of their own institutions" is not the less repulsive to the State Rights Democracy for the captivating phrase popular sovereignty.

The "Union" professes to find authority for the doc trine of squatter sovereignty in the terms of the Nebrasks bill; and we must confess there is too much reasen in the allegation. To say the least, the Nebraska bill, like the Nicholson letter, is susceptible of a construc tion favorable to the principle of squatter sovereignty; and it was for this very reason that we entreated the representatives of the State Rights Democracy to procure some amendment of its phraseology. They did not heed our suggestion, and now the attempt is made to quote their own language in justification of a principle quite as edious as the Missouri restriction.

The "Union" avails itself of an unfair advantage, and if it has any regard for the feelings of the Southern Democracy it will desist from its effort to incorporate squatter sovereignty into the platform of the party. The preregative of defining authoritatively the principles of the Democratic party belongs exclusively to the National Conventions, not to Congress, much less to any faction of individual. By its present course the "Union" will not only fail of its object, but will scatter dissatisfaction and dissension into the ranks of the party. We of the South will never submit to squatter sovereignty.

In the Northern States, as our readers have been repeatedly informed, the Nebraska bill is sustained almost exclusively upon this doctrine of "squatter sovereignty." In Michigan, especially, where the views of Gen. Cass are fully understood, the " Free Press' is absolutely trying to prove the Whig candidate a friend to slavery! Does any one doubt this anomalous position of the Western wing of the Democracy? Here is the proof:

FROM THE DETROIT PREE PRESS OF SEPT. 28. We cannot doubt that the Detroit Tribune speaks by authority when it announces, as it did on Tuesday, that Mr. William A. Howard "Is in favor of repealing the Nebraska act." The Tribune is Mr. Howard's peculiar organ, and it would hardly make so material a statement without the knowledge and consent of the person most

Let it be known, then, that Mr. Howard is in favor of repealing the Nebraska act. Let it be known that he is in favor of re-establishing a line south of which slavery WAS and would continue to be legalized by Congress. Let it be known that he is in favor of despoiling the thousands the idea entertained of erecting a telegraph line from of settlers in Nebraska and Kansas of their rights acquir- Richmond up the Central railroad to Gordonsville, and

We thank the Tribune for its announcement. We now know where Mr. Howard stands. We can now drive the rested in an increase of the facilities for spreading inmail through him and clinch it on the other side. He is formation, but decided reforms are required in the manin favor of the old odious Missouri compromise line-a agement of telegraphic lines. Celerity and certainty are line which the anti-slavery people of the North have con- two great requisites, but reliability and accuracy are still demand from the day of its establishment up to the time more needed. And, further, an earlier opening of the Mr. Dixon, of Kentucky, proposed to repeal it. He is in lishing the line-of consigning all the Louisiana territory enterprise, energy, nor industry. Sying south of 86° 80' to slavery; and this territory is exensive enough for a half dozen States!

Mr. Howard must stand up to the naked declaration that he is in favor of repealing the Nebraska act. When the Nebraska act is repealed the Missouri line will be reinstated, and slavery will be legalized south of it!

Mr. Stuart is opposed to the repeal of the Nebraska act. He does not believe that Congress has power to establish sla, crops of Wisconsin are said to be unusually large.

very in the Territories, nor, of course, to prohibit it. The whole question belongs to the people, and with them the Nebraska act places it.

That is to say, the squarrers in Kansas and Nebraska can decide, whilst in their Territorial condition, that the slaveholders of the South are to have no foothold there! Is this the "principle" the South bargained for?

As regards the proceedings of the late Political Conventions in New York the following remarks are apropos. They are copied from the New York Express, a paper always true to the Union and to the just rights of all sections of it:

" New York politicians puzzle the green ones of other words that crop out in Auburn, if taken in earnest, are very alarming, and would seem to threaten chaos, th very end of things. But words in New York have not the definitions in Webster, Johnson, Richardson, or other etymological fogies. These Auburn people are only romancing. Most of them are poets, romancers, troubadours, and fancy gentlemen. The poets among them are all in earnest-but upon poetry every body starves in this life-while the others will shift their opinions as the wind shifts, and come as the winds come, and as the winds don't come, too. Slave States will be admitted into the Union always, just as they were in John Quincy Adams's day and in the days of other Presidents. The Fugitive Slave Law will be executed when the Federal Government is in earnest about its execution. Merely resolving will never change any thing, particularly when only poets and politicians 'resolve.' The politicians will chast the poets, and then the poets, wondering, will begin all-anew again. Don't be alarmed, then, any body. Only look out for the locomotive of the freight train, and keep off the track when the anti-Nebraska and the Maine Law

Our official neighbor, the Union, with great generosity, gives all the attention it can spare from the embarrassed state of the Democracy to the concerns of the Whigs. Having kindly lent its powerful aid to a few malcontent Whig presses in the effort ted with them in proclaiming it dead. The lesser lights and organs of the Democracy took up the welcome strain and echoed the announcement that the Whig party was defunct. It turned out, however, that, though in somewhat delicate health, it had survived the attacks both of erring friends and open enemies, and was still alive and in the lists of battle. So the Union and its allies, Whig and Democratic, returned to the charge and showered blows so hot, if not heavy, on the head and shoulders of the indomitable old party, that they thought it must have been done for at last; and so the Union now proclaims it " not only dead, but buried." May not the wish be, as before, "father to the thought?"

The brains were out the man would die, And there an end: but now they rise again, With twenty mortal murders on their crowns, And push us from our stools."

BUYING AT HOME.—The people of Cumberland county, Virginia, have held a public meeting and resolved to buy their goods from the direct importers of Virginia, if goods be offered by them upon as advantageous terms as those imported through New York and other Northern cities. They also resolve to patronize, in preference to all others, the literary institutions and mechanics of their own State, and all that pertains to Virginia's advancement in the arts, sciences, and learned professions, as well as in matters of recreation and pleasure. This is a wise and good move, worthy to be followed and zealously carried out all over the State. Let the Old Dominion be true to herself, think more about her material interests than the Resolutions of '98, and she will be behind none of her sister

The death of the Hon. PRESLEY EWING, a Representative in Congress from the third district of Kentucky, is announced. He died of cholera last Wednesday, at the Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky.

A NEW WAR STEAMER.

Mr. GRORGE STEERS has entered upon his duties as Naval Constructor at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and has allies of the South" must work! commenced laying down his lines for the new war-steamer Niagara, which is to be the largest ship ever built in this country. The extreme length of the Niagara will be 345 feet; depth of hold, 31 feet; breadth of beam, 55 feet; draught when loaded, 22 feet 9 inches; displacement 5.500 tons. Mr. Steers has contracted to give her a speed of seventeen nautical miles per hour under sail alone, and a velocity of sixteen nautical miles per hour under steam alone, in case the engines are constructed by Messrs. T. H. & E. Faron. The Secretary of the Navy and the Executive at Washington have given every opportunity requisite to enable the constructor of the Niagara to make a fair trial of his system and skill. The Niagara is to be a propeller, and carry guns of eleveninch bore, or of the largest calibre used in our navy.

The five remaining frigates are all to be much smaller than the Niagara, having a displacement of only about 3.500 tons .- New York Times.

THE NEW LIQUOR LAW .- The Common Council on Monday concurred with the Board of Aldermen in the bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in small quantities. The act provides that "it shall not be lawful after the first Monday in November next for any person or persons, in any part of the city of Washington, to sell or barter any brandy, rum, gin, whiskey, or other spirituous liquors, mixed or unmixed, wine, cordial, strong beer, or cider, in quantities less than a pint." The penalty for each offence is twenty dollars, and, on failure to pay, the offender to be sent to the work-house for a term not less than seven nor more than sixty days. This is considered as striking at the root of intemperance. It is to be hoped it may meet the expectations of its authors.

To make the law more effectual a bill has been intro duced into the Board of Aldermen to increase the charge for a license to sell liquor, in the quantities mentioned to forty dollars a year.

AN AMERICAN IN TROUBLE IN PERU.-A letter from Lima states that Joseph F. Haley, a printer from Portland, (Me.) has been convicted in that city of counterfeiting Government notes, having struck off \$600,000 worth. He was at first sentenced to be shot, but through the efforts of Mr. CLAY, the American Minister, his punishment was reduced to five years in the chain gang.

TELEGRAPHING .- The Richmond Penny Post speaks of thence along the Orange and Alexandria road to Washington. The public may be presumed to be deeply inteoffices in the morning is a matter of growing necessity. favor-for that would be the inevitable effect of re-estab- The practice of waiting until 8 o'clock exhibits neither

> WISCONSIN CROPS .- The Milwaukee Sentinel of Sep. tember 26th says that over sixty cars, loaded with pro duce, arrived there on the Saturday previous by the Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad, bringing 18,000 bushels of grain, 1,000 bushels of potatoes, 300 barrels flour, 760 barrels mill feed, besides lots of other items. The grain

RESULT OF THE MAINE ELECTION.

It now appears that THOMAS J. D. FULLER, the present Democratic member, is re-elected to Congress from the sixth district of Maine, and not Mr. MILLIKEN, as heretofore stated. The vote in the district is, for Mr. Fuller 4,808, Milliken 4,665. Smith 2,447. These returns show that Mr. Filler has a plurality of 138 votes, which elect bim although there is a majority against him of 2,309 votes. He voted against the Nebraska bill, and is the only Democrat elected from the State. Both of his competitors were also Anti-Nebraska men.

The complete returns for Governor show that Mr. Morrill falls 1,100 votes short of an election by the people. The Legislature will elect him The Augusta "Age," which is the leading Domo

cratic journal in Maine, still mourns over the un fortunate Nebraska movement, of which it says:

"Its mischief was both general and specific; general in its effect on the party, and specific on the several andidates. The general mischief visited the whole Demorati co nomine; and its effects fell on anti-Nebraska candilated and Nebraska candidates alike. Many Democrats, o account of their opposition to the Nebraska bill, had sade up their minds, in advance of the Congressional notinations, to signalize their disapprobation of the movement by voting directly against the Democratic party a respect to its whole ticket; and the circumstance tha the andidate for this or that post was a known anti-Nebasks man was not sufficient to change the determination of many of them or materially to check the general current."

The "Age" has from the start declared that the influence of the Nebraska bill upon the Democracy of the North would be pernicious, and as a specimen of the effect it gives a talls of votes for members of Congress in 1852 and 1854, as follows:

District	1	1852. Dem. vote. 9,218	1854. Dem. vote.	Dem. 1
Do		9,917		
Do		8,609		
Do	4	5,588	8,467	2,11
Do	5	7,720	6,010	1,71
Do	6	6,283	4,008	1,48
	della e	47,380	31,861	15,46

The Democratic loss, according to this Democratic organ of the State, is therefore over fifteen thousand votes, merely on account of the Nebraska act, notwithstanding that the Democratic candidates for Congress in every distric, except one, repudiated that measure as a party test.

DODGING THE ISSUE.

Some of the Western papers afford amusing instances of "artful dodging." It is often announced that "Nebraska resolutions were unanimously adopt ed," and this sounds well to the Southern Democratic ear. But the subjoined paragraph gives an insight into the quality of the Nebraska resolutions. See how coolly the Chicago Times chuckles over the fact that the South have no line of protection, no

FROM THE CHICAGO TIMES OF SEPTEMBER 28.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PROPLE, that Williams, Norton Washburne, Archer, Blackwell, Woodworth, and the other Whig and Fusion candidates for Congress in Illinois are a favor of re-establishing an arbitrary geographical line, outh of which slavery shall be egalized by Congress; while Richardson, Allen, Jackson, McMurtry, Marshall, Harris, and Drake, the Democratic candidates for Congress, believe that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subect of slavery, and are in favor of leaving the people of the new Territories perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. Choose BE-

The same paper states, in another article, that in every Congressional district where the Democratic party has made or will make a nomination, there has been a full, fair, open, manly declaration of States in all the elements of a prosperous Com- principle. "They are (it says) utterly opposed as individuals to slavery. Were the question of its existence or suppression a question in which under the Constitution of their country they had a right to decide, they would cheerfully decide to set the captives free," &c. Thus it is that a word of comfort to the anti-slavery men is regularly thrown in. With what sincerity such "natural

DEMOCRATIC DISCONTENT.

The St. Louis Democrat complains of the time which it thinks was uselessly spent on " slavery agitation," a subject "which those who broached it said Congress had no business to discuss, and who proclaimed that they brought it into Congress in order to get it out of Congress." Referring to the disappointment felt by the Western people in consequence of the postponement of the Pacific Railroad bill and other important matters, the Democrat

"Is the improvement of our rivers and harbors a ques Is the improvement of our rivers and asports a ques-tion to be made secondary to the agitation of slavery? Is the Pacific Railroad to be postponed by such means? Are we to wait until the cormorants who fatten at the public crib become gorged before we shall be allowed to reduce the tariff and take off the tax from sugar and other necessaries of life with which the people of the West are hundered?

"We must have a Western party and a Western po-licy. The commerce of the West exceeds in amount and value the entire foreign commerce of the country. Whilst for the safety of foreign commerce the nation pays not ess than ten millions per annum, nothing at all obtained for the purpose of aiding the commerce of the West. Annual appropriations, amounting to many millions, are made for the navy, navy yards, marble custom-houses, and the coast survey—all for the benefit of foreign commerce. Contracts are now being made for the construction of six additional steam-frigates, to cost \$3,000,000, for its defence, and orders were issued at he same hour to sell the snag-boats constructed two years ago for the purpose of removing the obstructions in our Western rivers. Whilst the people of the West allow themselves to be thrown into convulsions about the questions between the North and the South, and lose the questions between the North and the South, and lose sight of their own great interests in the petty squabbles about slavery, they will continue to see their interests sacrificed by their own Representatives—they will continue to see their Representatives voting against Western measures, as Douglas, Atchison, Bright, and Phelps voted against the river and harbor bill in subservience to other sections. The only remedy for the West is to stop agitating about negro slavery and commence agitating for her own interests—for the improvement of Western rivers, for a Pacific railroad, for a reduction of duties on imports, for a racine railroad, for a reduction of duties on imports, for a cession of the public lands to the land States. When they oned take this ground and make it the condition of their support to those who ask to repre-sent them in Congress, they will have men to represent the West, and not men elected from the West and calling the West, and not men elected from the West and calling themselves Northern and Southern men. Fealty to the policy of the West and not fealty to the opinions of South Carolins and Massachusetts on the subject of slavery will then become a qualification of a Western representa-tive. And we shall then cease to have slavery agitations, because they will no longer serve the purpose for which slavery agitations are gotten up."

Although we might justly take exception to som of the illustrations of the above article, we must concede its general truth and reasonableness. There has been a culpable disregard of the interests of the internal commerce and intercommunication of the Western States.

CHOLERA IN JAMAICA.—The cholera has disappeared at Jamaica and Barbadoes, with the exception of a few iso-lated cases in the country. Trinidad and St. Lucia are infected with the disease, but the other islands are com-

TELEGRAPHING THROUGH WATER.

Telegraphic experiments were recently made at Ports-Telegraphic experiments were recently made at Portsmouth, England, with perfect success, at a mill-dam five hundred feet across, by which, with an operating battery on one side and the corresponding dial on the other side, a telegraphic message was conveyed through the water without the aid of connecting wires. An electric wire from each side was submerged, terminating, in a plate constructed for the purpose. It is contended that in the same manner a telegraphic message may be conveyed across the British channel without continuous cables of

The above paragraph has lately obtained a wide newspaper circulation, and appeared in this paper of yesterday. As the impression might probably be left on the mind of the reader that the experiment therein detailed was new, it may be proper to state that it is more than a century old. In 1748 Dr. FRANKLIN and his friends held an electrical feast on the banks of the Schuvlkill, near Philadelphia, which was amusing as well as scientific. The Doctor gives an account of it to his friend Pr-TER COLLINSON, of London, in these words:

"Chagrined a little that we have hitherto been able to coduce nothing in this way of use to mankind, and the hot weather coming on when electrical experiments are not so agreeable, it is proposed to put an end to them for this season, somewhat humorously, in a party of pleasure on the banks of the Schuylkill. Spirits at the same time are to be fired by a spark sent from side to side through the river without any other conductor than the water; an experiment which we some time since performed to the maxement of many. A turkey is to be killed for our nner by the electric shock and roasted by the electric ack, before a fire kindled by the electrified bottle, when the health of all the famous electricians of England, Holand, France, and Germany are to be drunk in electrified bumpers, under a discharge of guns from the electrical

Professor Morse, we have understood, made similar successful experiments nine years ago in communicating across the Susquehanna river, and has been for some time prosecuting experiments with the view of forming a telegraphic communication between the United States and Great Britain.

LORD ELGIN'S VISIT TO DETROIT.

FROM THE DETROIT "FREE PRESS" OF SEPTEMBER 30. Yesterday forenoon the Earl of Elgin, Governor Geneal of Canada, accompanied by FRANCIS HINCES, Esq. MALCOLM CAMERON, Esq., and a number of other distin guished Canadian and English gentlemen, arrived at Vindsor over the Great Western Railway. A committee of the Common Council of this city, who were in waiting to receive his Excellency, escorted him to the ferryboat. Upon reaching this side of the river Mayor HyDE made a brief address to the Earl, tendering to him the hospitalities of the city.

At an early hour in the afternoon his Lordship paid a visit to the State Fair grounds, and expressed much gratification at the goodly show of articles there present-

ed to his vision.

At 4 P. M. the Earl and his suite, together with the rens, sat down to a dinner at the National Hotel. Mayor Hyde presided, and Rufus Hosmer, Esq. officiated as Vice President. After a hearty discussion of the many good things provided by Messrs. Fellers & Benjamin, the company were called to order, and a tosst was announced complimentary to his Excellency the Governor General. The sentiment was received with cheers. His Lordship responded in a brief though exceedingly happy speech. He expressed his thanks for the many courtesies that he had received, and said he had no expectation when coming to visit our Fair of meeting with such a when coming to visit our Fair of meeting with such a hospitable reception. He had hitherto, however, expe-rienced so many kindnesses at the hands of Americans that no amount of hospitable treatment could take him

by surprise.

His Excellency then made a few remarks upon the subect of the Reciprocity Treaty. That measure he eulo-gized in the highest terms, as being beneficial alike to the citizens of Canada and the citizens of the United States; and its benefits, too, would be to each of an al-most incalculable value. He had deemed it his duty, in the position in which he was placed, to promote good feeling and establish intimate commercial relations be-tween the inhabitants of the Canadian provinces and their American neighbors; and therefore he had always been in favor of the principle contained in the treaty of reci-procity which is now shortly to go into effect. When in London, a short time ago, a desire was intimated to him by Lord CLARENDON that he should repair to Washington treaty. With this desire he promptly complied, it affording him the utmost pleasure to be in any way instrumental in securing the accomplishment of a measure so fraught with benefits to both the parties concerned.

His Excellency's remarks, of which we have given but a mere outline, were received by his auditors with enthu-Toasts were then given complimentary to Col. John PRINCE, to FRANCIS HINCES, Esq., and to MALCOLM CAME-RON, Esq., all of which gentlemen made brief responses,

which were greeted with cheers.

About 6 o'clock the company broke up, and his Lordship and suite were escorted to the railroad depot at

THE CALIFORNIA LAND COMMISSION.

The Southern Californian, published at Los An-

eles, thus speaks of the Land Commission: "We think that the appointment of a Board of Lan Commissioners for California, in the first place, was illadvised and should not have been done. Adopting this mode of settling the titles to lands in this State has been of no benefit to the land-holder nor the Government, but, on the contrary, has operated to the disadvantage of the on the contrary, has operated to the disadvantage of the claimants. They have been put to enormous expenses which have done them no good. After their claims pass the judgment of the Commission they are no nearer being settled than they were the day they were presented to the Board. The owners of lands, under the impression that the judgment of the Commission was final, and in ease their titles were confirmed that they would be secure from further trouble, went to heavy expenses in employing lawyers to present their claims. Now it is ascertained that the passing of the title by the Board is only a pre-liminary step for further examination by the United States Supreme Court. In many instances the expenses in pre-senting titles are nearly the worth of the lands."

having amongst some of our exchanges about persons having swam the Mississippi at different points. At Quincy, where it is a mere creek to our Mississippi, the wharf-master swam it lately; and a late Altrn paper relates that a rowdy youth swam over to the island at that place to escape the police. These exploits, and we don't know but we might throw in Leander's also, dwindle down beside what we are about to relate. Last Monday a stranger was seen to step deliberately into the river at the wharf, with his clotheg and hat on, and swam the Mississippi, from the Illinois to the Missouri shore, losing scarcely two hundred yards by the current and coming out about the ferry landing. His progress was watched by a good many persons. He swam very rapidly, his hat remaining on during the performance, nor did it appear to get wet. When he got to the opposite side he walked deliberately across the strip of beach and up the bank, disappearing in the woods on the opposite side, as if he was on business. — Chester (Illinois) paper.

It was ascertained that this man swam the river to woid the payment of five cents for ferriage, which he

WHAT THE FRENCH KNOW OF Us .- In the preface to rench translation of Uncle Tom's Cabin, the writer, M. La Redolliere, informs all France that-

"Pursued throughout the entire world by the generous rarsacd throughout the entire work by the generous coalition of France and England, slavery has taken refuge in South America. It has completely disappeared from the States of Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Ohio, and Vermont." (What a classification!) "It is abolished in principle," (you see the distinction.) "in Connecticut, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Michipal Verb. Palester Phode Libert Completion. gan, New York, Delaware, Rhode Island, Columbia, and New Jersey; but they tolerate in these States some slaves who remained in bousehold servitude at the time

The Boston Transcript gives the following: "One of the most amusing incidents of the late excursion to Bock Island is thus related by the Utica Telegraph: A gentle-man in the wash-room said to the captain of the boat, "Can't you give me a clean towel, Captain?" "No." said the Captain; "more than fifty passengers have used that towel there, and you are the first one that's said a word against it!"

LATE INTELLIGENCE FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans papers have news from the city

Mexico to the 17th S The Mexican papers are filled (says the Courier) with ties of insurgents, in all of which, according to the accounts we receive, victory has perched upon the standard of the Government. It does seem strange that, in spite of so many discomfitures, the rebels should still be able to stand their ground. But they appear to spring up refreshed after every overthrow, and the blood with which they have so plentifully watered the earth seems to pro-

luce nothing but armed men ready to renew the strife.

duce nothing but armed men ready to renew the strife.

The Boletin Oficial, of Chilponingo, tells us that the village of Tanamasapa, which had declared for Alvarez, has been reduced to ruins by a party of the Government troops and its inhabitants dispersed in all directions.

An insurrection had also broken out at Coalcaman, headed by Jose Estrada. The rebels were attacked and totally defeated, with a loss of nine men.

A letter from Uruapan, dated August 12th, states that the insurgent chiefs, Juan Nepomaceno Gareia, Antonio, and Diez Salgado, had entered the town of Apatzingan with two hundred and four men, put the Government detachment to flight, sacked two stores, burnt many houses, and killed the sub-prefect, Ignacio Silva. They then marched off to join another party at Beyes.

and killed the sub-prefect, Ignacio Silva. They then marched off to join another party at Reyes.

M. Francisco Javier Robledo writes from Pazenaro that on Friday, the 18th instant, the Government troops had an encounter with a party of two hundred insurgents. The rebels led the regulars into an ambuscade, killed some of them, and made others prisoners. These are a couple of instances in which it is acknowledged that the insurgents had the advantage. Another official report says that the party of insurgents which had attacked Saltepee was afterwards defeated and dispersed by the Government troops, losing sixty in killed and as many prisoners.

The Diamio publishes the official report of the execution

The Diamo publishes the official report of the execution f Count Boulson. He was sentenced to be shot on the 12th ultimo at 6 e'clock A. M. As the period appointed the sentence was carried into effect, after the administration of religious solace to the Count. He is stated to have met his death with great intrepidity. The same pape states that, with the exception of Mr. DESCHAMPS and the three officers whose trial was progressing at Guayamas, all the companions of RAOUSSET have been restored to liberty and have returned to California.

Dr. Ramon Francisco Valdez has been appointed Mexican Consul at New Orleans.

Gen. Minon and Don Jose Sandoval. who were recently pardoned by the President, have arrived at Mexico. A letter from San Miguel del Musquital of the 80th ultimo states that the Indians in that neighborhood are cannibals. There is no end of the horrible atrocities of which they are said to be guilty.

The system of decimal weights and measures eing adopted by the Supreme Government.

By a decree of the 30th August the Governors of the several departments are required to register the name, nationality, and occupation of every foreigner who arrives

in the Republic. CATHOLIC PROVINCIAL SYNOD OF NEW YORK.

The first Council of the Bishops and other ecclesias tical dignitaries of the Catholic Church in "the province of New York" was opened on Monday at St. Patrick's Cathedral, in New York, with all the pomp peculiar to the Roman Catholic denomination.

First came a sub-deacon, wearing a crimson vestment slashed with gold, bearing the cross, and flanked on each side by an acolyte carrying an immense wax candle un-lighted. Then came six or eight clergymen in full vestments, followed by the officers of the council. Next in order came the bishops, seven in number, two by two, wearing their full episcopal robes and mitres, attended by boys picturesquely attired in red cassocks, white sur-plices, and red caps. These were followed by a sub-deacon with handsome crimson velvet cope, bearing the archiepiscopal cross of solid gold, attended by two descons of honor, and followed by Archbishop Huones, in archiepiscopal robes, wearing his mitre and carrying the

The procession slowly and solemnly marched down the aisle, chanting the miserers; and, the Archbishop hav-ing taken his place on the throne, the bishops, priests, deacons, and heads of religious orders took the seats assigned them within the altar railing. The following-named bishops and heads of religious orders took part in

. The Right Rev. Dr. McCloskey, Bishop of Albany. " Fitzpatrick, " Boston,
Timon, " Buffalo,
" O'Reilly, " Hartford.
" Loughlin, " Brooklyn.
" Bayley, " Newark.
" De Goesbriand, Bishop of Burlington.
Father Boulanger, Vice Provincial of the Order of Jesus,
and Father Helmbrecht, Rector of the Order of Redemp-

The deacons of honor attending the Archbishop were Rev

Messrs. McCarron and Quin.

The celebration of high mass was then proceeded with, the Bight Rev. Dr. McCLOSKEY, Bishop of Albany, officiating, attended by the Rev. Mr. FARRELL as deacon and the Rev. Mr. Downing as sub-deacon. After the reading of the Gospel (in Latin) Archbishop Hughes, having been previously divested of the cope and mitre, and having been attired in a lawn surplice, with the biretum, or square cap, ascended the pulpit and preached the sermon.

When the sermon was concluded the Archbishop de when the sermon was concluded the Archolshop descended from the pulpit, and, having been re-invested in his cope, he stepped to the middle of the altar and saluted the bishops on each side, a salutation which they returned. Then, having taken off his mitre, he intoned the antiphon, Exaudi nos Domine, which was continued and chanted by the choir. At the conclusion of this the chanters, Rev. Cornelius Smarius, S. J., and Mr. Hector chanters, Rev. Cornelius Smarius, S. J., and Mr. Hector Glackmeyer, intoned the sixty-eighth Psalm, Salvum me fac Domine, the verses of which were alternately sung by the clergy. During this chant the Archbishop took his seat on the stool, or faldisdorium, in the centre of the seat on the stool, or faldisdorium, in the centre of the platform, having at his side the two assistant deacons, the book bearer and the candle bearer holding respectively the book and the candle before him. After the singing of the Litany of the Saints, the Archbishop made a Latin allocution to the Council, commencing with the following words, (we omit the Latin and give only the trans-

"Most Holy Fathers and Venerable Brethren: Is it your pleasure, for the glory and honor of God and for the great ness of the Catholic Church, that the Provincial Council o New York, legitimately convoked and here assembled, be to-day opened and commenced?"

To this the Bishop replied : "Placet aperiatur." (It is our pleasure; let it be opened.)
Then the Archbishop, turning to the congregation, said,

in his own name and that of his colleagues, (we again omit the Latin,) "In the name of Christ, whom we have invoked, we de

and we so adjudge.

by the Archbishop, were read for the sanction of the Bishops, which they gave in the Latin word placet. (It pleases us.) These officers were:

Promoter—Right Rev. Dr. McCloskey. Secretaries-Rev. J. W. CUMMING, D.D. and THOMA PRESTON. Master of Ceremonies-Rev. FRANCIS McHENRY.

Master of Ceremonies—Rev. Francis McHenry.

Three of the recently appointed Bishops—of New York,
Brooklyn, and Albany—then made the usual profession
of faith, and the canon authorizing the calling of Provincial Councils was read in Latin from the pulpit. After
some other ceremonials of a like character the benediction was proneunced by the Archbishop. The procession
was reformed, and, chanting the miserers, proceeded
down the aisle, out of the northern entrance of the chanfeel, and to the residence of the Archbishop. cel, and to the residence of the Archbishop.

The next session will take place Wednesday morning.

Bishop Hughes, in alluding to the importance of the occasion and the rapid growth of their church, announced that the Council was not to discuss any new matters of doctrine, but to arrange boundaries of bishoprics and encourage increased zeal in the clergy, &c.

The safe of the fancy card and lithographic establish ment of Ketterlinus & Co., at Philadelphia, was blown open by robbers on Friday night with an explosion that frightened themselves and alarmed the whole neighbor-hood. Its tremendous force and the whole neighborfrightened themselves and alarmed the whole neighbor-hood. Its tremendous force may be judged from the fact that the lock was blown to pieces, the heavy outside from door was thrown bodily from its hinges, and the inside iron door was blown into the safe. The robbers had tho-roughly accomplished their object of blowing open the safe, but the tremendous racket caused by the explosion frightened them off before they had obtained any booty.

DISTRESSING AWAIR.—A gentleman in Amherst county (Va.) named W. Lavender, who had been annoyed for some time by a dog, poisoned some milk a few days ago and placed it saids with the design of killing him. Unfertunately, he failed to sequaint his family with the fact, and they partock of the milk. Three of them died almost instantly, and some of the remainder are considered in quite a dangerous condition.

FROM HAVANA.

Gen. Concha, the new Captain-General of Duya, landed in Havans on the 21st September, and was seeived by Ex-Governor-General PEZUELA in state, ap with great pomp and display. From the Castle of the Junta to the Almeda de Paula the shore, the walls, warves, and shipping were lined with crowds of people-not less than 60,000 persons—who welcomed the rw Governor with unbounded enthusiasm. The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce gives the following count of the scene:

unbounded enthusiasm. The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce gives the following ecount of the scene:

"As the steamer doubled the Aloro point a shout of vivas' to Concha went up from this immense multitude, which continued until the verse anchored, Gen. Concha, his lady, and children appearing on deck to return the grateful salutation. Scon after the committees from the people and the epiresenteres from the various councils and authorities passed a board in steamers and barges to give their congratiations. The bay was filled with small boay containing spectators of the scene and the shipping overed with flags, the ordnance from the forts and national vessels giving forth their volumes of welcome. This was the most interesting part of the ceremonies, as when the landing was effected, at 3 o'clock, the clor's had gathered over the city to take their part in the august performances. But the new Captain-General was received by Pezuela in the usual way at the landing, with a retinue of staff and all the civil dignituries of the State, and escorted through lines of soldiery to the palace before the storm broke. The streets, which were extravagantly decorated with arches and flags, were filled with the populace, while the roofs, windows, and balconies were densely crowded with human heads, all dispersed in a few moments by the open flood-gates above us. The soldiers, however, extended their line from the palace to the halls of the Royal Audiencia, and Gen. Concha passed through them in the state carriage prepared for him by the people to take the eaths of office, administered at 5 o'clock, and returned under escort of the guards of the Captain-General through the same line. The balance of the evening was consumed with in-door felicitations, a band of music upon the plasa for a short time; but the weather did not admit of much more public demonstration. We have two days more of this feasting, in conformity with the arrangements of the committees."

THE EPIDEMIC AT THE SOUTH. The yellow fever has appeared at Darien, Georgia, and

twelve deaths are reported. Among the victims are Capt. Wing, proprietor of the Mansion House, and his assistant, Geo. W. Clensey.
At Savannah, during the week ending on Tuesday,

there were 121 deaths, including 85 of yellow fever. The total number is 68 less than the previous week. The Republican, however, says the fever still prevails as an Republican, however, says the fever still prevails as an epidemic, but the number of new cases has decreased for want of subjects, and advises the absent citizens not to return home yet. The number of deaths in that city for the last five weeks is 802, of which 521 were from

yellow fever.

At Charleston, on Thursday, the number of deaths from yellow fever was 14, while on the day previous there were only 4, showing a large increase. Capt. Arthur Magee

is among the sictims.

The interments at New Orleans for the week ending the 24th instant were 504; of which 341 were deaths from yellow fever. This official statement shows the deaths to have been twenty-six less than the preceding week.

A telegraphic report led us into an error yesterday in stating the deaths at Augusts, Georgia, on Friday last,

stating the deaths at Augusta, Georgia, on Friday last, to have been twenty-eight. There were only six deaths from fever at Augusta on that day.

At Galveston, Texas, the epidemic is on the decline.

THE LATE ELECTION IN MAINE. It is amusing (says a contemporary) to read the Admin-

stration papers published in Maine. The Bangor Mercury very "frankly" acknowledges, with shame and mortification, that it has meddled with politics, and promises to abstain hereafter. "We dry up in all things political," it says, "and will be found meek,

useful, literary," &c. The Piscataquis Observer looks at the result and meditates thus: Reed, Parris, Carey, 42,659, Morrill 43,960. This in 384 towns! The Observer saw in this the old platform and dead issues-REED, dead; PARRIS, dead;

and then CAREY! But let it speak for itself : "We passed on and found another, whom we recog-nised as an old-line Democrat. A heavy plank lay across his breast, and had 'crushed out' the vital spark. We hastily removed it, and in doing so our eye caught a glance of what appeared to be an inscription. We com-menced reading, and soon discovered that it was one of the planks of the Baltimore Platform. It read thus: **Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation or the stavery question, under whatever shape or
color the attempt may be made."

It closes its meditations by pointing at the Congressional returns already recorded, and is for "retiracy."

pers, are now in circulation. They are larger, and consequently more convenient, than the coinage of 1849, and also differ from the latter in design and execution. The face of the new coin is the head of "Liberty," of a new stamp, surrounded in the margin by the words "United States of America." On the reverse side, enclosed by a vine plated at the bottom and meeting above, "1 Dollar, vine plated at the bottom and meeting knowe, "I Dellak, 1854," is impressed. The most striking peculiarity noticeable in the new coin, however, is the omission of the thirteen stars, which have always been so characteristic of our specie. The new dollar is of the size of our half

The Baton Rouge papers announce the death of Col. STEPHEN HENDERSON, an aged and highly respectable resident of that town. Col H. had at one time edited the Louisiana Register and at another the Baton Rouge Gazette. At the time of his death he was the financial partner of the firm of Hill & Henderson, of Baton Rouge.

THE CRIMEA EXPEDITION .- The expedition of the Allies against the Crimes, which sailed from Varna in the 4th September, is the most stupendous maritime novement of modern times. It is composed of seventy-four thousand troops and some seven hundred ships, all of which were expected to reach Sebastopol about the 10th September. The result of their movements will be looked for with much interest.

The Cambridge Chronicle announces the death, on Minday, the 25th ultimo, of HENRY C. RAWLINGS, a member of the Senate of Maryland from Caroline county.

The Almanac of the Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburgh gives a return of the freezing and thawing of the Neva during a period of one hundred and thirty-five years. Thaws took place 24 times in March, 49 times. in the first ten days of April, 50 times from the 10th to 20th April, and 15 times from the 20th to 30th April. Freezings took place 38 times in the first ten days of November, 41 times from the 10th to 20th November, 29 times from the 20th to 30th November, and 12 times in December. The average date of the thaws is then the 9th April, and that of freezings the 18th November. The part of the gulf in which Cronstadt stands is free by the side of Oranienbaum for ten or fourteen days after the freezing of the Neva, and there also the ice thaws some

WATER FOR BALTIMORS .- The Baltimoreans are talking: about an increased supply of water for their city, and the Board of Engineers appointed to investigate the most accessible sources have reported in favor of the great falls of the Gunpowder River as the source of supply, the water to be dammed in the stream at a short distance below Ilchester, and introduced into the city by a natural flow through an air-line tunnel, a distance of nearly eight miles and a half, and by which 70,000,000 of gallons may be daily obtained.

WASHINGTON .- The inhabitants of Washington ought to be, as the Intelligencer of this morning justly remarks, very grateful for the continued and remarkable degree of health that they enjoy. It is the healthiest city on the continent. The population is over fifty-three thousand inhabitants, and about one-fourth of it consisting of free colored people, with a few slaves, and, while ep are unknown, it is rare even to hear of a case of common ague and fever. Washington will be the city of refuge from the plague-stricken districts of some portions of our country .- Journal of Commerce Correspondence.

Caston Oil For Cholera.—The chelera patients of Kiny's College Hospital, in London, were successfully treated, as Dr. Grongs Johnson says through the London Times, with castor oil, administered in half ounce dose until the bowels reset. He says that in fifteen case, taken after decided collapse, twelve recovered.